

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Opening the Doors to the White Race

The two young men who recently crossed north China on bicycles have contributed fresh evidence of the fact observed in other places, that the policy of exclusion which has so long closed the doors of large regions against outsiders is gradually being relaxed. It is true that a few explorers have visited north Chins, and that a num ber of missionaries are living there; but the feat of these young wheelmen was not regarded as possible until they had actually accomplished it.

There is one region, however, from which foreigners are now more rigidly excluded than ever before. Mr. ROCKHILL, who returned last spring to the northeastern part of Tibet, writes that not only are foreigners now excluded from all that part of the country which is directly under the control of Lhass, but the authorities are also excluding everything that comes from foreign territory. Some Mongols, whom the explorer met as they were returning from Lhasa, told him that the officials there has searched their baggage for foreign goods. the importation of which, they said, was strictly forbidden.

Not very long ago Timbuktu was almost as inaccessible to white travellers as the capital of Tibet. Within the past ten years, however, Timbuktu has been visited three times, first by the Austrian traveller, Dr. LENZ, and later by French gunboats deseending the Niger River from the French stations on its upper course. The French are now extending their railroad in Senegambia to the Niger, and it will not be many years before Timbuktu may be reached by steam from Europe.

Thirty-eight years ago RICHARD BURTON, disguised as an Arab merchant, visited Harar, one of the holy cities of Moham medanism in Fast Africa. No one supposed that he was other than he appeared, and he was hospitably treated during his nine days in the town. Harar was never again entered by a white explorer until the city came into the possession of Egypt in 1875. Today white merchants live in the big town where formerly they dared not venture.

Corea's change of front in its relations with the Western world is most remarkable of all. An English magazine printed in Seoul, the capital of Corea, often comes to THE SUN office. It is a very creditable pub lication, and gives much information about the Coreans, their country, and its Govern ment. In the hermit nation, which only a few years ago excluded all white people there are now living about 200 European and Americans. One hundred and fifty of them live and wield a considerable influence in Seoul, the capital.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

The reception in honor of Dr. McGLYNN on Tuesday evening was a very remarkable occasion, since both his host and all those who came to greet him are Protestants, and some of them have been conspicuous for the violence of their outspoken opposition to the Church of Rome. The letters of regret from those who declined the invitation to attend the extraordinary reception, were also from Protestants uncompromising in their hostility to the Catholic faith.

If their congratulations of Dr. McGLYNN on his restoration to the priesthood form an Indication that Protestantism and Catholi cism are coming nearer together in Christian sympathy and fraternity, this reception was an occasion of high momen and the most encouraging significance. For at least a century past Christian union has been the dream of many pious souls in every Protestant denomination and at the present day, in the Episcopal Church more particularly, a movement to bring it about is earnestly support But it is not Christian union reall; which is sought for; it is Protestant union only. The great majority of Christendom are left out of consideration in the scheme, though in a veritable union they must of course be included. If, then, this Protestant admiration of Dr. McGLYNN expresses a changing sentiment toward the Church of Rome and an increasing sympathy with it as a masterful agency for the propagation of the Christian faith and practice, the reception at Dr. Funk's was an event of signal importance.

The tone and temper of the remarks of Dr. McGLYNN on the occasion, however, will not tend to draw together the two great parties of Christendom. They will tend rather to broaden the breach between them He did not speak in the conciliatory spirit and with the humility which might reasonably have been expected of a priest in his position. His desire seemed rather to be to pose as a hero before the Protestant company, and to invite their admiration of him personally and not merely as a priest representative of a religious system to which they had been strenuously opposed. Thus he failed to improve an opportunity so peculiar. He did not exemplify the Christian virtues of peace, patience, and forbearance, but used the occasion for a further display of his vanity, the chief source of his past troubles. his levity, and the truculency of his enmity to certain of his ecclesiastical superiors Archbishop Corrigan more particularly.

If a restored clergyman of the Episcopa Church should speak openly in such terms of Bishop Potter, he would be regarded as an unmannerly fellow by all Episcopalians. and he would forfeit their sympathy utterly, however strong their previous partisanship for him. Every consideration of propriety requires that Dr. McGLYNN should refrain from that sort of talk, ever If his devotion to the welfare of the Catholic Church does not prevent him from the reviting. The peace and harmony of Amer ican Catholicism have been disturbed seriously by his past course, and as a lovapriest his duty would seem to be to do his best to calm the tumult instead of assist ing to increase it. If he had remained out side of the Roman Catholic Church, his present language would be open to no criticism, unless on the score of mere taste; but after having sought readmission to its priesthood, of course after rendering submission to its authority, his careless and defiant conduct is not merely extraordinary. it is unworthy of a Christian minister.

In no other way does Dr. McGLYNN exhibit more unmistakably the vindictiveness of his spirit than in his assaults and insinuations directed against THE SUN. From the first we have sedulously avoided criti cism of his restoration as a matter concerning only the discipline of Rome, of whose ons for the proceeding we could know nothing, and as to which criticism from us ould be both intrusive and useless. We merely printed extracts from authentic reports of the speeches of Dr. MoGrana while

outside the priesthood as indicative of the spirit of rebellion, disrespect, contempt, and obstinate malignity, from which he must have recovered and for which he must have offered expiation to deserve admission to any Christian ministry. Roman Catholic or Protestant. The correctness of those reports is indisputable, but Dr. McGLYNN now finds it convenient to deny them, and his denial is framed in the unchristian fashion usual with him. "I never called the Pope 'an old lady' or a 'bag of bones," he declares, "Iswear it!" All the same, he did use exactly that language. and because he did he seems to think it necessary to take his oath that he did not. His abuse and ridicule of the Pope were unrestrained; and now he tries to get out of them by accusing the reporters of four of the leading newspapers of New York of manufacturing false reports of his Cooper Institute harangues. He says that he regrets sincerely some of the remarks made by him during the period of his excommunication, but he needs to do more than regret his oath that THE SUN sought to injure him by charging him with saying what he did not say. He needs to clear his

nood before he assumes to minister in a temple of the Gop of truth and holiness. Dr. McGLYNN is an exceedingly vain, pas sionate, and ill-regulated man, loose in his statements, irreverent, and vindictive. He seems to be without the true Christian spirit, and hence both Catholics and Prot estants who are disposed to make a hero of him have dangerous timber with which to deal. He does not exemplify Christian unity but moral and mental disorder.

conscience of perjury and malicious false-

For the last quarter of a century at least BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER has stood out as the most original, the most American, and the most picturesque character in our public life. He had courage equal to every ecasion; his given word needed no backer; his friendships and his enmities knew no variableness or shadow of turning; his opinions were never disguised nor withheld; his devotion to his country was without qualification: his faith in the future of liberty and democracy was neither intoxicated by their victories nor disheartened by their defeats; his intellectual resources were marvellous; his mind naturally adhered to the cause of the poor and the weak, and his delight was to stand by the under dog in the fight. In these qualities he was a great and an exceptional man, and his friends valued him and loved him as truly as his foes detested. But was he great always and in everything? Were his thoughts always thoughts of reality, and his utterances and acts always the utterances and acts of wisdom? Who would say so? No man attains to that height, and no man ever scorned the impostures of sham goodness and unattainable perfection more than BEN BUTLER. He was no pretender and no hypocrite. He lived his life, a life full of energy, of effort, of success, and of failure. and he has passed to the allotted reward; while we who remain may well be grateful to Heaven that such a man has been:

> Nor farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode Where they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosem of his Father and his Gon."

The Social War in Chicago. The social topography of Chicago is for the moment the chief subject of discussion among the Chicagoese. That town is divided into the North Side, the South Side, and the West Side by the Unspeakable River and the forks thereof. It is said that the ladies of the North Side and the South Side are inclined to regard the West Side as less sochilly altitudinous than the quarters in which they reside. A West Side lady wrote to the Inter-Ocean declaring, as that esteemed Johnsonian fournal puts it. "that the West Side society women were militated against by their triangular sisters in all matters pertaining to public entertainments coming directly under the auspices of Chicago's best people.

This letter produced a storm which is still pelting the three sides. We are pained to see at the West Side doesn't stand as on woman for social equality and no snubbing : "On the other side of the city's awest stream the adies have already divided into two parties, one up holding Mrs. Class and endorsing her statements, and the other denying with equal force that they had ever been subjected to slights from across the river. who uphold Mrs. Class's position do not want their names to appear, but they feel deeply hurt at the ne lect that they claim has fallen to their share. They adies are determined to assert their rights, and him that their neighbors who hold contrary opinions do as because they fear the power of the social leaders. O the other hand, those who think Mrs. Class has made

an error are outspoken in their complimentary open "At any rate the feeling runs high, and does not argue well for the West Side's contribution to the coming

ions of North and South Side ladies.

If the Charity ball should suffer from the quarrel, whose will be the blame? Will it attach to the triangular sisters for their want of charity to the West Side sisters or to the West Side for misjudging them Even the indigenes are divided in opinion our humble part as strangers is to record and not to judge. One West Side light. Mrs. W. J. CHALMERS, is sure that Mrs. CLARK "doesn't voice the sentiment of any of the West Side ladies that she [Mrs. CHAL MERS has talked to." She had visits on the day after the fatal letter from a dozen prominent West Side ladies, none of whom had ever been slighted or snubbed by the triangulars. According to this witness the West Side women are lazy in regard to public functions:

Some time ago when the call was tosued for a meet ing to arrange for the coming ball, a general invitation was issued through the press, to all interested, asking them to meet at the Palmer House. When the day of the meeting came one of the parlors at the Palmer House was literally packed. I should say there were at east one hundred ladies present, and how many do your suppose of that gathering were from the West

olde? Just one:
"That illustrates the problem. If the West Side per ple are not interested enough to do some of the work connected with such a great affair, how can they expect to occupy the positions of honor! People are not going around asking those who display no interest to join simply to lend tone. What is wanted are people who will work, for the Charity bail is not merely play to those who are responsible for its success or failure.
Any lady from the West Side could have been on the patronesses had she so desired, and it rests en

trely with the women themselves."

Many of her most intimate friends live north or south. She lives on the west from choice, and she doesn't believe that people who have deserted the West Side for other parts have done so for any other reason than their personal convenience. Certainly this seems frank and fair, and it is corroborated by another patriotic and contented West Side woman.

"So many people have left the West Side," she says,
"that one might call it an exodus. If West Side people have received any social costracium, it is due in a
great measure to themselves, for so many of them, upon their conditions being advanced, have taken up their residences elsewhere that the West Side may have suffered in consequence. I like it over here, and don't feel that I am any the worse off, for I have friends in all sections of the city. Of course, if every one moves away upon acquiring a little more money, we can't expect much; but I think some of the most talented and refined people in Chicago live over here, and I suppose we will manage to lead a fair existence I really haven't any feelings in the matter, but I un-derstand that a number of ladies intend to return their tickets to the Charity ball."

So there age "feelings" even among the

talented and refined West Siders, and one of these makes no attempt to keep the cat in the bag:

"I think Mrs. Clank was perfectly right in every word, and I have had a dozon ladies agree with me on that subject to-day. We are treated with incivility, and while we are always expected to contribute money an labor, we never receive the recognition to which we are entitled. Why such a state of affairs exists I don't know. We are just as good as anybody cles, and the West Side is as good a place to live, but some half doren families have grown rich and left, and are now meet-ing at the people whom they once looked fip to. "Mrs. Class did a brave thing in writing that letter.

There are any number of people living around here who realize the truth of her utterances, but they are agreed to appeal because they are trying to get fine to exercise. Well, I don't want my name mentioned, but I think we have stood it long enough, and if we are to take the leavings I be, lieve in refusing all invitations to such Belsmarras easts. I don't believe that the West Side ladies should stand being ignored socially any longer."

Mrs. CLARK says she didn't mean that our ladies were snubbed or accorded inferior social positions" by the North Side and the South Side, but she thinks the West Side has not been treated fairly on public occasions. Evidently she now favors the counsels of peace, so great the agitation, not to say hullabaloo, which her letter has caused in trilateral society. Meanwhile, it is darkly hinted that persons who leave the West Side do so from social ambition, and a returned traveller tells a horrible tale of a New York woman in a Paris hotel asking a Chicago woman about another Chicago woman. "I do not know her," was the severe and stony reply She lives across the river." The Back Bay couldn't avert the South End more dreadfully, nor north and south of Market street be separated by a deeper chasm. But how ill these divisions and jealousies and squabblings beseem Chicago! What are West Side and North Side and South Side in a town which is liable to sink into the nothermost primeval ooze when the thin slabs of quicksand upon which it stands or sags give way? The thought of that sure coming calamity ought to unite all divisions of Chicago society. North Side, West Side, East Side, and Bottomside!

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

The report current a week ago that President Harrison intends to take immediate steps toward annulling the privilege of transporting goods in bond whereby the Canadian Pacific is enabled to underbid American competitors is now reaffirmed. This, notwithstanding the attempts of certain Congressmen, said to represent the interests of Duluth and Minneapolis, to avert any proceeding of the kind on the part of the present Administration. We hope that Mr. HARRISON will adhere

firmly to the patriotic purpose which is ascribed to him. In a matter which vitally concerns the whole American community it would be preposterous to heed the selfish protests of a few shippers of flour and grain. The movement for continental union, now well under way on both sides of the border, is incomparably the most important which has been witnessed in this hemisphere within the last twenty years. The most implacable and powerful opponent of that movement is, as we have often pointed out, the Canadian Pacific, a railway built to serve the military purposes of a foreign Government, and operated with a single eye to maintaining Canada in subjection to the British Crown. Considered as a political force, it already controls the northwestern territories and turns the scale in Ontario and Quebec, and, when it has absorbed the Intercolonial Railway, it will become equally dominant in the maritime provinces. Unless the financial resources for which this alien corporation is indebted to the favor of our Washington authorities are cut off, the Canadian friends of annexation will never be able to acquire ascendancy in the Dominion Parliament. In the absence of such ascendancy they cannot take the first constitutional steps needed to transform the wish for continental union into an accomplished fact. At best the Canadian supporters of the movement will encounter serious obstruction, and they have a right to count on earnest cooperation as well as verbal expressions of sympathy on the part of the United States. We cannot, in common decency, consent to furnish any longer the sinews of war to the principal champion of the connection between Great Britain and the Capadian Dominion.

The withdrawal of the privilege of trans-

porting goods in bond, or the coupling of the privilege with such conditions as would render it unprofitable, would at one stroke annihilate the political activity of the Canadian Pacific. Rigorously limited to such freight business as Canadian shippers could supply, this anti-American corporation would be straightway reduced to bank ruptey. Far from having funds available for electoral bribery and corruption, it would find its receipts inadequate to meet its running expenses. This single fact would suffice to cause a revolution at Ottawa. But for the multiform means of coercion and persuasion which Mr. VAN HORNE placed at their disposal, the Tories would have been beaten in the last general election, and they would have even less hope of success hereafter, because the movement for continental union is essentially stronger than was that for unre stricted reciprocity. The latter proposal, which continues to form the official platform of the Liberal party, will be abandened the instant that its leaders recognize that the American people, now fully alive to the political significance of reciprocity, will refuse to fatten a British colony at their expense by bartering a market of sixty-five million consumers for one of five millions. Unrestricted reciprocity has no chance of obtaining the sanction of the Federal Congress, because it would deal a deathblow to the annexation movement, just as did the treaty of partial reciprocity concluded by Lord ELGIN. It is now far more generally understood in this country than it was forty years ago, that it is chiefly the commercial advantages enjoyed by members of the Union that render political association so desirable to the Canadians. Once give them all the commercial benefits of annexation without any of the political responsibilities and they will no more join us than would Scotland under similar circumstances have consented to unite with England in the early years of the last century. The lessons of history on this point are unmistakable, and the American people have

Panama, Goethe, and the Ancient Mariner of the Wabash.

About eleven million francs from the pockets of swindled Frenchmen came to this country to be disbursed under the superintendence of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Company.

At least one American knows where the eleven million francs finally deposited themselves. His name is RICHARD WIG GINTON THOMPSON. He received \$25,000 year, also out of the pockets of all Gaul for knowing where the eleven millions went to. He left the Cabinet of the Fraudulent

President to take charge of that affair.

of the Atlantic, of any part of the French men's absquatulated eleven millions. His denials, unfortunately, are not worth par. or anything like it. The wilv old salt has en caught before this denying things

that were so. Here is a great field for investigation and discovery.

"In France," said JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE to the receptive JOHANN PETER ECKERMANN, on or about February 29, 1824-'in France, everything may be done by bribery."

GOETHE and THOMPSON never met, al though for nearly a quarter of a century they were contemporaries.

A Cringing Senator.

The Hon, WILLIAM L. BROWN, Senator at Albany from the Fifth district, is a citizen of high character, always known heretofore as a politician of proud and resolute independence. It is hard for any one who has observed his career to account for his motive in opposing the selection of Ep-WARD MURPHY as a Senator in Congress. Reports of Senator Brown's speech in the caucus vary slightly in detail, but one sentence stands out identical in all, as the controlling reason for resisting the choice made by the Democratic members of the Legislature:

GROVER CLEVELAND And spoken

Fortunately for the dignity of the Empire State, the Democratic caucus adhered to its own judgment and declared for its own candidate. But what bewilderment has visited Senator Brown to box him in such unreasoning gush before the dictum of a President-elect?

We think the Municipal Building Commission have arrived at the best possible conclusion in determining to erest the new and enlarged City Hall upon the site of the present one. We desire to say this most emphatically. because we were not of this opinion until we had examined the subject carefully and

We trust that it will be found practicable to preserve the old City Hall and apply it to some proper use in some suitable quarter of

The next Democratic nominee for President of the United States must not had from the State of New York,—HERRY WATTERSON.

How do you know? Isn't it time we learned a little patience and reticence? We don't boss the world, do we? Why, we don't even know who or what is a great man. "Now lie low, and hold your fire," said OLIVER CHOMWELL and you shall see the salvation of the Lord!

"Shaving, I minute; hair cut, 3 minutes. The news is from Chicago. The record beats that of New York. It puts Chicago in the lead. It is unprecedented. It will create astonish ment in Paris. But we give notice to all harbers that they cannot keep up their prices under this time table. They cannot charge more than a cent a shave, or three cents a hair cut. They can make money at these prices by steady work. Sixty shaves an hour at one cent aplece, 60 cents; twenty hair cuts an hour work a day, \$100. Isn't that enough to satisfy any barber, even in Chicago? There will be a big rush of customers during the Exhibition. perhaps, so that a shaver can put in twelve or fourteen hours a day, shouting "Next!" every minute of all the hours, from morning till night and whipping in the cents like lightning. It will be worth anybody's while to go to Chicago to take a look at these barbers while their razors and shears are in full blast. and the hordes of "nexts" are screaming bleeding, and paying out their cents. After seeing them nobody will want to go near the shambles of the Exhibition. It was reported while ago that a Topeka genius had invente a shaving machine, but what use would it be in Chicago? We must implore our Barbers Union. No. 1. to direct its walking delegates o keep these Chicago wreckers from getting a foothold in New York. They would ruin the trade. They would knock the scale of prices. even the five-cent scale of Avenue B. into a cocked hat. Who would pay a nickel for a shave when he saw the sign of the one-cent Who would pay a dime for the shearing of his locks when he could get them shorn for three cents? Let the Chicago penny-inthe-slot blackleg barbers be outlawed

The American Geographical Society took its first plunge on Monday evening into the realm of Columbus likenesses, ex-Judge Daix contrasting the Capriolla, Jovian, and Lotto portraits, and pointing out the claims to authenticity of each. What seems to be a pretty fair likeness of the sort of man Columbus is popularly supposed to have been by the people of the continent he discovered can be procured for two cents in the form of a United States postage stamp. It represents "The Admiral" as a navigator of stalwart aspect, wear ing a striped Dannemora waistcoat, and carrying a sword without scabbard and a flagpole without socket. The flag does not appear, the word "cents" on the WANAMAKER rind occupying the place where the flag presumably belongs. This is a defect which the American Geographical Society might well forbear to direct attention to on the 400th anniversary of the occasion therein commemorated.

It is pleasing to learn that there is now a prospect of the erection of a new ediffice for the service of that worthy and respected institution, the New York Historical Society. The old building on the Second avenue in which its treasures are stored is wholly unfit for their keeping, and gives no assurance of their safe keeping. Among these treasures are some of the rarest tomes in the world, an exceedingly important collection of books. locuments, manuscripts, and maps, a gallery of historical paintings, cases illied with articles of antiquarian interest, and many other valuable things that have been bequeathed to it or purchased by its funds during the long period of its existence. They ought to be in an appropriate, commodious, well fireproof edifice; and a magnificent site for such an edifice has been bought by the society. The Executive Committee has just adopted a report in lavor of its speedy erection. There will be no difficulty in procuring the necessary funds hundreds of the richest and most liberal mer in New York are members of the society.

It is very desirable that the literary and artistic collections of the New York Historical the public than they have ever yet been, and it is understood that provision will be made for the enlargement of the usefulness of this old institution as soon as these collections are transferred to new quarters.

The South African Republic has just entered the Postal Union. It will no longer be necessary to place twice as much postage upon mail matter intended for the Boer State as is required for mail destined to the savage and remote parts of the Congo. This anomaly has existed for some years, the Congo State having been admitted to the privileges of the Postal Union, while the Boer republic kept out of it, true to its policy, now much dilapidated, of holding aloof from other nations The South African Republic has too long been shind the times, but in some respects beginning to move into line abreast of the

We must again commend our Health De partment. As soon as the typhus fever made its appearance in Bayard street, the medical and sanitary officers of the department were there to contend with it. Their action from that time until now has been as prompt. fear less, resolute, and skilful as was their action last year when there was danger from the small-pox and from the cholers. Nothing has Mr. Thompson has virtuously denied any been neglected. The houses in which the knowledge of any improper use, on this side, trabus infection existed have been isolated

and purified; the persons affected with the disease have been taken out of the city for their own benefit and for the public safety; and all the anti-typhus agencies known to science have been used in the most energetic way by the Health Department. The maindy has consequently been kept within very narrow confines; the deaths from it have been few, and there is every reason to hope for its

speedy disappearance from the city. The members of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases have performed their daugerous duties in the most praiseworthy manner. Their vigilance now is worthy of their record in past times; they have shrunk from no service of any kind at any time.

In this case, as in other cases, the Health De-partment has received most efficient ald from the Police Department, the officers of which are required to perform a great deal of extra duty whenever any infectious disease makes its appearance.

The people of this city have reason to be pleased with the way the public health is guarded in times of danger by the various departments of the municipal Government.

If Mayor GILROY shall be able, during his erm of office, to carry out his programme for protecting the purity of the city's water sup oly, for laying new pavements, for keeping the streets in tip-top order, for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem at the Third avenue, for the erection of a new municipa ouilding, and for other important local improvements, he will take a high place among the distinguished Mayors of the city of New York. The whole population of the city will his course with ceaseless interest, all through his term of office

RAPID TRANSIT.

Elevated Railroad Extension the Only Plan

From the New Pork Herald,
The scheme of rapid transit, which it has taken two ars to bring to a culmination, has been abandoned As a failure To provide rapid transit at the carliest day practice

To provide rapid transit at the carical day practica-ble is a duty which presses upon the Commissioners now more keenly than ever before. For lack of it the city is suffering. The growth of population is checked and material development arrested. Citizens, properly holders, and taxpayers are complaining bitterly. In up-town districts land is kept vacant and houses stand unoccupied. People of all classes, rich and poor, are classicing for candidated. clamoring for rapid transit. It is the great pressing need of the metropolis. It is wanted at once. The nced of the metropolis. It is wanted at once. The public books to the Eapld Transit Commissioners to pro-

But two courses are now open to them; they must either devise a new system on new routes or they must secure an adequate and satisfactory improvement of the existing elevated system.

If the first can be done with certainty, success, and, above all, without delay, let it be done. If the second is a public necessity or a public desideratum, if it is the quickest and surest way of meeting the pressing need of the community, by all means let it be adopted I mess something is done at once it will be ten years before rapid transit is secured. As for the Gould ers. Mr. Gould's death has taken

Manhatran stock out of the speculative market as his vast fortune was largely invested in it. It makes no difference to New Yorkers whether the rapid transit road is owned by the Gould estate or is under conrel of Tammany's political gang. It matters not who has the franchise if the rights and interests of the pub-lic are properly guarded and satisfactory rapid transit is secured for the people at once.

This appears to be the best solution of the problem under existing circumstances and the only one that promises what the people so urgently need-rapid

The Old and the New City Hall.

To the Enton or The Sex-Sie: A few frequent paragraphs from John Austin Stevens appear in your issue of this morning as to the final disposition of the City tial which, by general consent, must soon cease to tiall which, by general consent, must soon cease to exist on its present site. He thinks that its architec ture should be preserved to house the collections of the Historical Society of this Island, founded to p petuate all phases of her colonial, municipal, and me repolitan life, and should be particularly freasured on external lines, and this, I think, will meet with the approval of those who believe that the landmarks of any strangely glowing population should be preserved. The Historical Sciety owns a large plot of ground on the west side of Central Park, and to that point could be transported, stone by stone, the City Hail with ample opportunities for a rearranged interio

not follow because Chicago, Seattle, and Spokane are climbing renithward, twenty-two and twenty-four stories in unstable brick and mortar, and in defiance of storm, earthquake, and explosion, that the people of Manhattan Island should follow the ALVAN S. SOUTHWOLTH.

To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir: For the clear and searching light you have kept upon the Briggs case you are entitled to the gratitude of the entire religious May I ask for more!

Briggs averred the errancy of the Scriptures. Tried for that, he stuck to it. The Presbytery of New York absolve him from hereay, and say he is right.
This being so, can the Presbytery stop. Is it not its imperative duty to expunce the errors

It agrees with Dr. Briggs that the Church is a fountain of divine authority. Can it, representing the authority of the Presbyterian Church, keep official silence and permit these errors to go unchallenged? In short, should not the Presbytery, with the aid, if need be of Dr. Briggs reedit the Rible ! Why should it, unpurged of error, have further free course among the propie? J. R. C. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The Charges Against Archbishop Corrigan. To tas Epiton or Tue Sex-Sir. There is ignorance as well as malice in the reports published from Washington that Archbishop Satolii, the Paral delegate was to

try Archbishop Corrigan on charges formulated by Archbishop Ireland. The trial of a Bishop is known in canon law as a major case, and all such cases are by the Council of Trent sect. 24 cap 5 specially reserved to the Pope; and no legate, not even a legate a laters, could try such a case without a special and extraordinary delegation rom the Holy See. Even a legate a laters, who, by the from the Holy See. Even a legate a laters, who, by the canon law must be a Carlinal, has not the power to transfer a Bishop from one see to another. It must greatly amony the venerable and learned Archbishop Satolit to see his name used in connection with matters in which he has no jurisdiction; and it must amuse him to see such ignorance of the laws of the cliurch in those who will feight to be his friends so long as he seems to be unfriendly to the learned Archbishop of New York.

Jan 10. Bector of St. Agnes a Church.

News of a Distinguished Linguist,

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
CINCINNATI. Jan. 7.—The wife of Prof. P. L. Garner,
who is so interested in the study of the monkey language, is spending the winter at Covington, Ky, near her girlhood home, where she married Garner at the age of 15, when she was a pupil in his school. Mrs. Garner says her husband is at Gabren, French Conco and will remain until the close of the rainy seaso when he will penetrate 100 miles into the interior with twenty eight men and remain six months, or longer if necessary. He has a full complement of phonographs and will establish himself in the midst of the gorillas. His wife and son are to join him at the Canary Islands

New Nonscuse on an Old Proposition. From the Boston Weekly Review. The newspaper is essentially a commercial enter-

prise—the preparation and putting upon the market of something to sell. It is of the same nature as an ordinary merchants. The rule in every well-regulated shop is that the cierks shall not discuss religion, pollics, or any disputed topic with the customers. Where the editorial department of a newspaper enters into the enterprise the commodity offered for sale is opinions, and a constituency is therefore presumed to be in the market which is willing to pay for seeing the opinions in print. But the fact is that no paper limits its solicitation of trade to any special constituency. It solicits advertisements from all classes, it prints news for all classes, and in various other ways appeals to all lasses. Editorials which please only one class and isplease many others are a drawback to the paper,

A Georgia Statesman's Recreation

From the Atlanta Constitut There is musical genius in the Georgia Congressional felegation. Col. Livingston plays the flute. The Colonel has an old flute that has seen service for many years, but is still mellow in tone, and its notes are al-ways true. The Colonel's flute paying is, however, a secret. He never plays in public, but in the seclusion of his room, with the door locked and the windows closed, the Colonel often performs to tones that are certainly captivating to the one who is so fortunate to hearhim. The colonel can play "Tara ra-ra Boom de-sy" and "Chippie. Get Your Hair Cut" in the most approved style, besides all the old Southern melodies.

No Ostentation.

From Judge.

You inharited quite a nice little fortune," said the hwyer.

fee. repited the fortunate yeath.
fee. suppose you will pay a let of your debte new.
fulpose you will pay a let of your debte new.
feelings in your feelings of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of values of the suppose of values deptay.

CONTRACTS FOR PAYMENT IN GOLD.

ued future working of the Sherman silver pur

striking as made by "Matthew Marshall":

payable expressly in "gold coin," "gold coin of the present standard of weight and flueness," or in so many pounds, shillings, and pence sterling. I have be-

fore me a circular of a banking house, which deals only

in first-class securities, offering for pale twelve differ-ent kinds of bonds. All but one of these are said to be expressly payable in gold, and one of them professes

o be secured by leases of rest estate in Western cities

the rent of which is payable in " grains of pure una

"Matthew Marshall" is of the opinion that:

It requires only an extension of the principle upon

which the many millions of dollars of the leans I men

tion have been made, and its application by common consent to all mercantile and hanking transactions, to

render the maintenance of gold payments entirely in

If a contract has been made to deliver a spe-

gold." it is like a stipulation to deliver wheat,

or pig iron, or cotton, or other merchandise

and a legal tender law cannot be applied to it:

but is a contract to pay "dollars," no matter

now definitely described, beyond the control

May not Congress declare that a silver dollar

shall be a legal tender for any description of a

gold dollar, on the theory that whenever the

word "dollar" is used the parties intended

ment of the Federal Constitution? May not

Congress make that "dollar" of any material

it pleases, and compel "Matthew Marshall" to take it as a dollar in payment of an ante-cedent debt calling for a "dollar"; "Matthew Marshall" relies on this:

In most business transactions a regard for their credit has a more potent influence in inducing men to

fulfit their contracts than the fear of legal proceedings

If the continued operation of the Sherman act should end, as it threatens to do, in indicting upon the

ountry an irredeemable paper and silver currency, it

is well to reflect that the financial magnates of the

city may, if they choose, take the matter into their

Julilard's case.
As to the intention of the parties, is it likel to control the Supreme Court if Congress shall the Congress shall be controlled to the Con

The power of making the notes of the I nited States

a legal tender in payment of private debts being in cluded in the power to borrow money, and to provide

a national currency, is not defeated, or restricted by

Measurements of a Swimming Girl,

From the Bellima & San

M. De Bernelli is at work on a statue of "The biving Cirl," and as a model he has chosen Miss Clara Beckwith, the champion lady swimmer of the world:

Miss Clara Beckwith, the champion lady swimmer of the world:

"I do not think there is a more perfectly formed woman in America than Miss Beckwith," said he, "Miss Beckwith's measurements are perfect, and besides, she has development of muscle with no superfluous flesh. Her head in length measures 19; Inches, so does her foot; her chest measures 30; Inches, and she can easily expand it three inches more; her hip measures forty inches, upper arm 12; inches, and her lower arm 10; inches. The measurement of the neck should caual that of the call, but my model's neck is 11; inches, whereas the measurement of the call is 14; inches. My work will not be original, because it will be a reproduction of the well-known picture of the diving girl, with hands raised above the head, and just about to make the leap. My model will, however, enable me to add new grace and beauty to the subject."

A Conditional Murriage Fee.

Fram the Boston Evening Read

The following is told by a pastor of a village church about eight miles from hoston. He was sitting in his library one evening recently when a knock at the door came. He answered and found a couple who desired to be united in matrimony. The pastor asked them into his parlor and nerformed the marriage ceremony, after which the groom handed him a sealed envelope supposed to have contained the usual compensation. The happy couple departed, and the reverend gentlemm opened the envelope and found the following note:

"If she turns out as well as I think she will, I will come back and pay you for your services."

Racing in a Chicago Bliggard.

From the Chicago News Reserd.

the fact that its exercise may affect the value of pr

vate contracts.

own hands, and maintain gold payments

"dollar" referred to in the Seventh Amend-

eifled quantity of "grains of pure unalloye

dependent of legislation

of a legal tender law?

Can They Be Enforced at Law !- What Cor gress and the United States Supress. Court May Have to Say About Them To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

-Out in the State of Washington a man fell thirty feet to some rocks and was killed. According to the reporter, he did not land with the usual dull thind, but with "an echoless thud," -The name of an alleged rain-compeller, who has been a student of the weekly letters in you journal over the signature of " Matthew Marshall." The one of last Monday is especially interesting by reason of what it says of the maintenance of gold payments, if the contin-

brought suit in a Nebraska court for \$500 for producing a shower last summer, is Swisher—a name peculiarly suggestive of a driving rain storm from the east. On Silver Heights, near Winnipeg, a few buffaloes are kept, remnants of the enormous berds that rolled like a brown tide from the Texas plains to the Saskarchewan, The experiment is being tried of preducing a race of hardy stock by breeding the bullaioes with cattle. The

chase law, the distrust at home and abroad thereby engendered, or any other cause, shall offspring resembles the cow rather than the bison, but has a somewhat shaggy coat and an ill temper.

Bottled beer, especially that prepared for export, is much stronger in alcohol than draught beer, and much put gold dollars at a premium over silver dol-lars, greenback dollars, Treasury note dollars, and bank note dollars. This statement is very of the American beer sent abroad borders close upon pale als. It has been discovered too, that some at least, of such beer does not suffer by transit in ship. A United States ship now in port has on board some beer. For the last five years, at least, no great railroad corporation loan has been floated in this market or it Europe of which the principal and interest were no new nearly nine months old, which has made two

royages across the Atlantic, and is not the worse for -Every club in New York is more or less embarrasied by the accumu'ation of mail matter addressed to the members. Some men furnish the clerk with no address save the club, and then call for their mail only at long intervals. Others evidently give to certain core. apondents their club address and not their forms or business address. Club clerks are the most diplomatic of men, and one shivers at possible domestic conse-quences when it is suggested to send home a man's accumulated mail without his order.

accumulated mail without his order.

Normanics shows itself in queer ways. There is a young New York newspaper man who exhibits a commendable self-possession on most occasions, and would not be supposed to have such as thing Sea nerve about his person, but there is one speciacle that he cannot endure, and that is to see a man's hat blow of. If this calmulation of the country occurs in the presence he catched his broaden. calamity occurs in his presence he catches his breach, shudders, and reaches about for something to hold a ntil the sensation of losing himself has passed. The constitutional and is the only exhibition of ner-

s constitutional and is the only exhibition of har-tons weakness that he ever makes.

—One of the most prominent radiroad men in Canada says that the radiroad that started for Hodson Pay a number of years ago and got about a bundred miles nto an unsettled wilderness will never be built. The dea of running such a road in connection with a line steamers to start from Fort York or thereabout go through Hudson Strait to sea, and thence to Liverpool, be declares to be chimerical. The bay is open but a few months in a year, there are many sheals, there is always drifting ice about the straits, and the journey is ndabout; so this railroad to nowhere is rusting

-An artist whose studio is near Central Park tells of a visit that he made to Mount Desert before that Island became the popular resort that it is now. He wanted to make studies of some of the scenery that was at a distance from Bar Harbor, and could find no other shelter than the cabin of an odd fellow who redit has a more potent induence in inducing men to fulfit their contracts than the fear of legal proceedings. Twenty years ago the late August Belmons and to me: "I wish all laws compelling debtors to keep their contracts and promises to pay money and enabling creditors to sue in court were abolished. I would prefer to do business under those conditions, for then all would be done on pure credit and commercial honor, and if a man failed in either there would be an end of him. He could never borrow money again." I replied: "You are a century or two in advance of American or any other commercial and financial honor."

Is "Matthew Marshall' quite positive that a New York law, such as the California statuth he quotes, would constrain an alien, or citizen of another State, contracting in New York and sued in New York? The alien, if he had made a Federal tender, would remove the suit into the Federal court and plead the Federal law making silver dollars, or pewter dollars, or leather dollars, or paper dollars, or leather dollars, or paper dollars and finally decide whether or not it conflicted. Or lifthe suit were tried in the courts of New York and indicary net, review the judgment and finally decide whether or not it conflicted with a valid law of Congress.

Before the late war, it must be remembered that only gold dollars or liver dollars for all private debts where not "otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract," and (there being no new legal tender law) debtors, who have found in the contract, and (there being no new legal tender law) debtors, who have younded to pass? Will the Supreme Court say that a promise to pay gold dollars is hall be kept on a "stipulation," expressly made, not to tender the silver dollars or Treasury note dollars. "Matthew Marshall" concludes thus:

If the continued operation of the Sherman act shouldend as it threatens to do in inficting upon the spent his summers there as a hermit and fived entirely on crackers, thesis, and water. "I put up with him for several days," said the painter, "and I never realized how wildly diagnated a person could become with a limited diet. I didn't want to see crackers and cheese again for mouths."

A man in a down town restaurant ordere more wine than he needed the other day, and by the time had got to the roast he was volubly and flercely deeribing to afriend how he gave a man a beating for looking at him in a restaurant. As soon as he had in ished he began again and told the story six times, each time in a louder voice. The fun of the thing was that although he was telling what dire vengrance he would execute on any man who looked at him without per mission, his uproarious remarks made him the centre of general observation and the cause of smiles and aughter, of which he was, fortunately, oblivious,

that the famous English "Flint Jack " has his counter part in this country in one Burnett, "a small, dull long time he was in the habit of riding to the towns and selling "fake" arrow heads to dealers and visit tomer by taking him a mounted figure of pottery that he said he had unearthed from an Indian mound. He had made the mistake of putting shoes on the horse.

—A company has been organized to use the long moss

that grows on trees in the South for bedding. Negroeget a cent or two a pound for it. It first has to be buried in a damp soil, in order to rot off the soft, gray outer covering, and this leaves a hair-like core for each thread or moss that is said to be, when dry, both soft and elastic, making an excellent substitute for many rivals for this moss exists in unlimited quantities from Virginia southward to the Gulf. It is a parasite and sometimes clothes the tree branches so thickly as to

sumbre and mysterious appearance. -Two young fellows who were taking a pedestrian I wish I could be as confident! It will be said that the intention of the parties, in the instances referred to, was that gold dollars of some kind be paid, but Congress can make a gold dollar of 20 instead of 25 8-10 grains, nine-tenths fine, and can compel creditors to take it in execution of a promise to pay the old gold dollar. The Supreme Court so said in Juillard's case. after making the ascent of Mount Everett, and at nightfall were glad to seek quarters at a lonely farm house. The woman in charge got up an excellent a per, killing a chicken for them, gave them clean, or fortable beds, and had a savory breakfast ready in the morning. When they asked how much they should pay her she replied, in a deprecating way, that as times ere a little hard she would have to charge them more than they might like to pay, but 1216 cents apiece would be satisfactory. She was astonished when the

Juliard's case.

As to the intention of the parties, is it likely to control the Supreme Court if Congress shall declare that the silver doilar or Treasury note doilar shall be a legal tender on a contract to pay a gold doilar of 25 8-10 grains, nine-tenths fine? In 1891 there were no doilars besides gold doilars and silver dollars, and a contract then made could have intended only them. The Supreme Court, after conceding that coined dollars were intended, compelled the creditor to take paper dollars. After 1861 and up nearly to 1893 there was, to be sure, a war, but there was no war in 1878 when the second greenback legal tender law came, whigh the Supreme Court upheld in 1884. Then the court conceded there might be a violation of private contracts, but refused its aid, saying in effect Congress could make a doughnut a dollar and a legal tender for a dollar.

I cannot forget that, in Juillard's case (110 U. S. 421), the court decided that it would not interfere when Congress in time of peace made greenbacks a full legal tender, and that the law's list emitted in war but since redeemed and paid in gold cein, was constitutional, and that Congress could relssue such greenbacks and keep them legal tenders. The following sentence in that opinion is worrying: gave her a dollar, and probably thinks to this day tha she entertained Vanderbilts unawares.

—A man standing in front of the news stand of an up-town elevated railroad station the other day found himself rudely pushed saids without apology, and, looking around with a scowl, found himself, anddening a small blond person, clad in fashionably cut plan skirf, neat sealskin coat, and jaunty hat, ornamente with a sare green ostrich plume. She was daintile gloved, and she carried a natty silk umbrella. Her rudeness was explained by her haste to get at the news stand. She already carried under her arm ser-eral of the morning papers. She bought the daily Wall street publications, coolly pushed her way through the crowded aisle of the car to a place where she found a

seat, and rode down town with a host of fellow speculators, her eyes fixed upon the market column.

—It is unusual for a person who goes into a foreign country after he has grown to adult years to acquire the language of that country well enough to concea-his alien origin, but there are exceptions. There is a German in New York who has been here only six years who speaks English without a trace of accent, al-though he never studied the tengue until he arrived in Englishmen and Americans betray themselves more by stress on the letter f when they try to talk his lan the fact that its exercise may affect the value of private contracts.

Substitute for "logal tender notes" the 64-cent silver dollars, and where are we? Logal tender is the Satan of our greenback dollar, our silver dollar, and our Sherman Treasury note rag-laby dollar. Take away the logal tender feature, and the silver dollar will have no terrors for me.

It must be remembered that the legal tender law of 1878 referred only to greenback dollars, that the Bland law of 1878 greenback dollars, that the Bland law of 1878 covers only, as to legal tender, the new silver dollars, and that the Sherman silver law of 1880 covers, as to legal tender, only the new Treasury note dollars. Nothing else is now a full legal tender, not even bank note dollars, or gold certificate dollars, or silver certificate dollars. One holding a railway bond or a mortgage on real estate stipulating to pay "gold dollars," or "gold dollars of present weight and fineness," had, as it think, better keep one eye on the Supreme Court and with the other study his contract to discover whether or not it "stipulates" expressly that Sherman's rag-baby dollars promised. Bat.

Measurements of a Swimming Girl. goage than in any other way. Frenchmen are more English. One of them, who declared that he could pro nounce anything in our tengue, was asked to say "Theophilus Thistlethwaite," He threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Ab, bar; arian!" This sound is trying o the Germans likewise, and one of the early things it Park, when that was a tierman paper, was a series of pictures representing a Teutonic waiter twisting his eck and cracking his teeth in the attempt to say

thank." Light Needed on the McGlynn Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of yesterday there is an article headed. Priests Sign a Protest," in which there is mention of some names which rather amused me in connection with upholding the honor of the Pope's ablegate. I am in receipt today of documents, asking me "without delay" to sign "a protest against insults offered to the most Rev. Delegate Apostolic, Mgr. Satolli." Ac.

Pope and his ablegate (or delegate) be upheld, is useful to examine into the motives of those who issue the call for a protest. Confining myself mainly to those belonging to the archdiocese of New York, who make up fully half of the number on this call and remembering the McGlynn affair of five years ago, the prominence of some of these revere d gentlemen, championing the honor of the gentlemen, championing the honor of the Pope's representative, is remarkable. Alost of them were known either openly or coverily as antagonistic to their Archbishop then, and consequently, in the nature of the case, more or less disloyal to the Pope, as sympathiversed and encouraging McGilynn in his rebellious course. Every one knows the position of the reverend doctor of Bondout, and that another reverend doctor refused to sign the document in support of his Archbishop is well known to the clergy of New York at least. Another, although openly a demonstrative friend of the Ordinary, was really a "trimmer." One of the Ordinary, was really a "trimmer." One of the other three was not unknown as a McGilynn sympathizer. The rest were obscure at this time. If anything is wanting to show the character of the movers of the "protest" in the matter of loyalty, Brooklyn furnishes one conspleuous example. There is indeed, something suspicious in the fact that such men should be so realous in this case when the "restoration" of McGlynn is reported, and so much of mystery surrounds the archins of the sblegate.

Yet the really loyal priests of the archdiocese of New York, who upheld the honor of Pope and Archbishop bravely five years and over ago, refuse their signatures under presentation of the McGlynn restoration. What the public—clerical and isy—wants is light and so protest without it will be effectual. When the real honor of the Church and its representatives is in paril it will be aved only by those who were and are loyal to it for the love of God alone. Pope's representative, is remarkable. Most of